(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2642.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1797.

PARIS, 22 *Prairial—June* 10.

THE communication of the Tyroleans with the French troops has already given riſe to demands which are very unpleaſant to the conſtituted authorities. In ſeveral cantons of Tyrol, the inhabitants have demanded the right of fiſhing and hunting, with other pretenſions equally novel. This has induced count Lehrbach to publiſh a proclamation, calling on the prieſts and magiſtrates to bring back to their ancient obedience to the laws thoſe who have been led away from their duty.

In the different preſidencies of Africa there are French priſoners, who were ſent thither on account of a pretended revolt, excited at Barcelona during the war. Citizen Perignon having collected the facts, and being aſſured that the revolt at Barcelona was merely a falſehood circulated by the emigrants as an excuſe for their having maſſacred 125 diſarmed Frenchmen, has circulated a general note, demanding the releaſe of all the French confined in the preſidencies, and the diſcharge of thoſe who have been forced to enter into the ſervice of Spain.

23 *Prairial—June* 11.

The fate of Italy appears to be by no means decided. The Bologneſe republic has juſt undergone a complete change, by the orders of Buonaparte. Romagna is to be united to Ciſpadana; and the territories known under the names of Modeneſa, Reggio, and Maſſa Carrara, are to be united to the Ciſalpine republic.

Of the three members appointed by Buonaparte to form the directory of the Lombard republic, two, namely, Melſi and Greppi, have refuſed the appointment.

Our marine has juſt obtained an uſeful reinforcement in the Venetian ſquadron, which conſiſts of 32 ſhips of the line, 26 frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels.

The Batavian conſtitution is at length completed, and is to be preſented for the acceptance of the people. It is ſtill more democratic than that of France.

LONDON, *June* 10.

The emperor of Germany told the prince of Wirtemberg, that he and his kingdom had been ſacrificed by his generals, who had fairly ſold him to the French; and there is no doubt of the truth of it, if we recollect that ſome little while ago his majeſty was under the neceſſity of hanging up 25 officers in a firing. The French have driven all Europe *with a ſilver ſpear* on the continent, and now they are fighting us with the ſame metal on the main.

We learn by a letter from Conſtantinople of the 25th of April, that through the mediation of the Ottoman Porte, peace has been reſtored between the Daniſh court and the regency of Algiers.

A letter from Dartmouth, dated June 8, ſays, a great many Engliſh ſeamen were landed here this morning out of a French cartel from Breſt; among them were ſeveral captains of merchantmen; the intelligence they bring is, that 17 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, were lying in the lower road of Breſt harbour ready equipped for ſea, but that they were not above half manned. The ſcarcity of ſeamen was ſuch, that it was thought they could not put to ſea for many months. Two other cartels ſailed the ſame time, having in all on board about 700 men.

Richard Parker, who has rendered himſelf ſo conſpicuous among the mutineers of the fleet, is ſaid to be deſcended from a reſpectable family in Exeter. He obtained a good education, was bred in the navy, and about the concluſion of the American war, was an acting lieutenant in one of his majeſty's ſhips. He ſoon came into the poſſeſſion of a conſiderable ſum of money, and ſhortly after he went to Scotland, and married a farmer's daughter in Aberdeenſhire, with whom he received a decent patrimony. At this time, being without employment, he ſoon finiſhed his fortune, and became involved in debt, on account of which he was caſt into Edinburgh gaol, where he was at the time the countries were raiſing ſeamen for the navy. He then entered as one of the volunteers for Perthſhire, received the bounty, and was releaſed from priſon, upon paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the tender then in Leith roads, commanded by captain Watſon, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the paſſage, captain Watſon diſtinguiſhed Parker, both by his activity and polite addreſs. That he is the ſame perſon known in the mutinous fleet by the appellation of *admiral Parker*, is proved by captain Watſon himſelf, who, before he laſt ſailed from the Nore for Leith, was ordered by the crew of the Sandwich to come on board, which he did, and was introduced to, and interrogated by, Parker, whom he knew on firſt ſight. Parker alſo recollected him, and from this circumſtance he experienced great favour. Parker ordered every man on board to treat captain Watſon well, ſaying he was the ſeamen's friend, and had treated him well, and that if any man uſed him otherwiſe, he ſhould inſtantly be—(Here he pointed to the rope at the yard-arm.) Captain Watſon took an opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the conſequences that might follow: It ſeemed to throw a momentary damp on his ſpirits; but he expreſſed a wiſh to wave the ſubject, and captain Watſon left him, having obtained permiſſion to proceed on his voyage.

June 12—13.

More credit is every day given to the news lately circulated of a plan being in agitation to re-eſtabliſh the republic of Poland, with the joint conſent of the emperors of Germany and Ruſſia; and for reſtoring the excellent though unfortunate Stainiſlaus to his throne.

The reigning prince of Steinfurth has taken a ſingular method of celebrating the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace—he gave neither ball nor entertainment to his courtiers, but on the contrary, releaſed the common people from the payment of every kind of impoſt during the term of ſix months!

Saturday the trial of Thomas Williams, book-ſeller in Holborn, on the charge of blaſphemy, in ſelling Paine's Age of Reaſon, which was to come on in the court of king's bench, was, on the motion of Mr. Garrow on the part of the crown, put off till next term.

When Parker was landed with the reſt, at the Commiſſioners's Stairs at Sheerneſs, an immenſe concourſe of people, with a ſtrong guard, were waiting to receive him. They generally expreſſed their indignation in pretty ſtrong terms. Some of them called out "*Hang him! hang him!*" On which he turned about and ſaid—"*Pray let me have a trial firſt.*"

While waiting for the admiral, he obſerved to the officer who had the guard over him—"That though they talked of hanging him, he would open a ſcene that would furniſh Temple Bar more amply than it had ever been furniſhed," and he ſignified to the officers, when under examination—"that he had diſcoveries to make that would involve perſons who were little ſuſpected at preſent."

Gregory, one of the principal mutineer delegates, is a native of Northfleet near Sheerneſs, and a waterman by profeſſion, but entered on board ſome months ſince as one of the pariſh or quota men; and ſorry, are we to ſay, that the greater part of the delegates and principal mutineers are men of that deſcription.

He being a tolerable good ſcholar, generally wrote the paſſes and orders; and on the day (Saturday laſt) when the colliers ſailed, wrote out the paſſes, and ſigned them as preſident of the day, aſking ſeveral of the captains if they did not know him and telling who he was, and where he came from.

Extract of a letter from Sheerneſs, dated Thurſday, five P. M.

"All yeſterday evening the Swan ſloop of war, kept up a firing at ſhort intervals. This was unhappily occaſioned by the men having divided themſelves into two parts—blues for coming in—and reds, for holding out.

The reds kept poſſeſſion of the after part of the ſhip, and had made a barricado, from whence they fired on the blues, who got poſſeſſion of the forecaſtle, and, having alſo barricaded themſelves, turned the bow chaſes ſo as to rake aft. Many ſhots were fired on both ſides, and many lives loſt; but the reds, as I ſuppoſe got the better, as the bloody flag is ſtill flying, and they have moved their ſtation, ſo as to be out of the reach of the guns of the other ſhips.

We have now to announce the receſſion of ſeveral more ſhips from the Nore fleet. Indeed we are every inſtant in expectation of an expreſs from Sheerneſs, with intelligence of the complete diſſolution of this once alarming and moſt ſerious confederacy, and of the return of the ſeamen to their duty.

Lieutenant Hollingſworth arrived at the admiralty yeſterday afternoon, with information of the following ſhips—

The Agamemnon,	of 64 guns,
The Standard,	of 64
The Naſſau,	of 64
The Iris frigate,	of 32, and
The Veſtal,	of 28,

Having ſlipped their cables, and made their eſcape up the Thames from the Nore, and that they were now lying at Graveſend, with the Leopard of 64 guns, which effected her eſcape on Friday laſt. The Monmouth and Lion of 64 guns each, with two frigates, the Brilliant and Inſpector, at the ſame time took advantage of the tide, and ſailed up the Medway to Sheerneſs.

Captain Fancourt of the Agamemnon, and Lieutenant Ridet, of the Naſſau, with Mr. Stowe, ſecretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at 6 late hour laſt night, with diſpatches in confirmation of the above intelligence.

There are now only three ſhips, the Montague, the Director, and the Inflexible, that remain in a ſtate of mutiny, on board of which are the greateſt part of the delegates, who, it is ſaid, with one lieutenant, have taken an oath, not to ſurrender themſelves but with the loſs of their lives.

The intelligence contained in our Plymouth letter, received this morning, is not of a very conſolatory, but on the contrary, rather of an alarming nature.

We fear that the return of lord Bridport has been occaſioned by a diſpoſition to mutiny, which has manifeſted itſelf on board the fleet.

A new volcano broke out on the 27th of February, 1797, in one of the iſlands of the Crimea, the eruption from which laſted 3 days.

June 14.

The count de Gortz, Pruſſian miniſter at the diet of Ratiſbon, has made the following ſingular declaration: "That the king, his maſter, having by a ſecret article in the treaty of Baſle, concluded between him and France, ſtipulated the ſecuralization of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates of Germany, he now renounces every claim to the execution of that article, as well as his pretenſions to the duchy of Berg; and that ſince the integrity of the Germanic body is the baſis of the preliminaries ſigned between France and Auſtria, his majeſty deſires nothing more ſincerely, than to offer his mediation for peace on the principle of that baſis."

This declaration ſerves to explain the motives of the myſterious and equivocal conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty, in the courſe of the war.

June 17.

Anxious to lay before our readers every ſtatement, whether favourable or unfavourable, which relates to peace, we inſert the following fact, on the authenticity of which the public may implicitly rely.

The anſwer from the Directory to the propoſal made by our court, though couched in the moſt reſpectful terms, and expreſſing the moſt ardent deſire for peace, invited us merely to ſend an ambaſſador with full powers to treat for a ſeparate peace. As it is impoſſible for this nation conſiſtently with its faith and honour, to leave our allies in the lurch, an explanation muſt neceſſarily be required as to the meaning of the word ſeparate, before any negotiation can be entered into. The cabinet ſat yeſterday for ſome time, it is imagined upon this important ſubject, and lord Malmeſbury's embaſſy is delayed for a ſhort time, till this point is ſettled.

It would appear to the policy of the French, that Portugal ſhould not make a part in the negotiation; and, diſunited from us, that power would become an eaſy conqueſt to Spain, who would thereby be amply recompenſed for her naval loſſes during this war.

The lateſt accounts from Vienna expreſs great ſurpriſe at the delays of the exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries—to which it is underſtood the king of Naples has oppoſed ſome obſtacles, to ſay nothing of repreſentations from another quarter, it being remarked, that no leſs than ſeven Engliſh couriers had arrived at Vienna, previous to the 31ſt ult. within five days!

By letters from on board admiral Duncan's fleet, dated off the Texel, on Monday laſt, we learn, that they were daily in ſight of the Dutch fleet, which appeared to conſiſt of three 70 gun ſhips, and about 10 or 12 other two decked ſhips. Admiral Duncan had certain intelligence of the intention of the Dutch fleet to put to ſea, and their deſtination was upon good information, ſuppoſed to be Scotland. There are no leſs than 90,000 French troops now in Holland. The Britiſh fleet conſiſts of ten ſail of the line, in excellent condition and high ſpirits, anxiouſly expecting the Dutch fleet to come out.

It is a certain fact, that at the height of the mutiny, when they found that government would offer them no kind of terms, without previous unconditional ſubmiſſion, the delegates had agreed to take all the veſſels away from the Nore. The Standard was to be ſent to Cherbourg; the Monmouth, Lion, Naſſau, Sandwich, and Director, to the Firth of Cromatry, in Scotland; the Proſperpine, Hound, Inflexible, and Comet, to ſome new colony which was not named.

The conſpiracy which has been diſcovered on board the Pompee, one of lord Bridport's fleet, is of the moſt atrocious nature. Eighty-three of the villains who were implicated in it, and who had taken an oath to be ſecret, and to carry the plot into effect, have been ſecured, and are confined on board the Monitaur and Meduſa. Of this number, ſixteen have acted as ringleaders, and it is remarkable the object of the conſpiracy, and the ſecret to which the other 67 ſubſcribed, was never known to any but the ringleaders.—It is, however, generally believed, that the intention was to carry their ſhip to Breſt.

In the letter which our miniſters received from M. Delacroix on Tueſday laſt, he expreſſes the willingneſs of the Directory to conſent to the overture of a negotiation by miniſters to be appointed mutually by the two countries to meet at Liſle as a middle place, and there to treat of a ſeparate peace. The words "ſeparate peace" have given riſe to various interpretations, and it certainly is not eaſy to attach any meaning to the phraſe that is favourable to England. Do they mean by a ſeparate peace,

1. That the miniſters to be appointed ſhall treat ſolely of objects that belong to the two nations excluſively?

2. That they ſhall both leave out of the negotiation their allies? or,

3. That France and her allies, Spain and Holland united, ſhall treat with England ſeparately? that is, that England ſhall not bring into the negotiation any thing that belongs to the queſtion of the general balance of Europe, or the particular intereſts of the ſingle forlorn power that continues to be her ally.

It is our opinion that the laſt is the interpretation which we ought to put upon this general expreſſion—and the true and plain meaning of the French policy in this demand is, to disjoin us from the poor, feeble, and yet intereſting Portugal, over whom we have been exerciſing the ſame proteſting cares as over Holland, and whoſe fate is likely to be ſimilar.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 22.

IMPORTANT.

Laſt night at a late hour we went along ſide the brig Commerce, captain Coffin, from Gibraltar, which place ſhe left the 4th July, much the lateſt from that quarter; at which time admiral Jervis's fleet were off Cadiz, and were not in a mutinous ſtate—But were preparing for an attack on Cadiz. Gun-boats were going from Gibraltar to aid in this attack.

By this veſſel, we have received the following information from James Simpſon, the American conſul at that place, which he handed to the captain the day he ſailed.

"Advice has been received of a complete revolution in the government of Venice—moſt of the ſenate cut to pieces—and perfect equality eſtabliſhed as their form of future government."

Auguſt 24.

A letter from Montreal dated the 5th inſtant, ſays, "No news yet of our fleet; yeſterday's poſt from Quebec brought us a report of a veſſel arriving there from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, who ſaid it was believed the fleet were put into Newfoundland; if that is true, they are afraid of ſome enemy, and the convoy will peep into the Gulph before they allow the trade to proceed. Indeed, it is much feared that Quebec will be viſited by a French force this ſummer, however, we muſt hope it may not be ſo."

Auguſt 25.

Yeſterday morning the Britiſh packet Jane, captain Tilby, arrived at this port from Falmouth (via Halifax) which ſhe left the 27th of June.—It was ſaid before ſhe ſailed lord Malmeſbury had departed for France—that the mutiny was entirely at an end—and a general peace expected. A number of American veſſels ſailed about the ſame time with the packet, and ſeveral were ſeen on the coaſt.

The trials had not come on; Parker had two days to prepare his defence. Papers by the packet are ſaid to have been left at Halifax.

Halifax papers, brought by her, contain London articles of June 19 and 24th, of no great importance.

Lord Bridport's fleet was at ſea, when the packet ſailed.

A paragraph from Halifax, mentions, ſome apprehenſions are entertained there of a viſit from the French, in conſequence of which the governor has embodied 1200 of the militia—The garriſom amounts to 2000.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 19.

In the ſhip Adriana, captain Lee, arrived here laſt evening, from Briſtol, came paſſenger that illuſtrious defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave, but unfortunate Kosciusko, the Poliſh general, accompanied by two Poliſh gentlemen.—On the arrival of the veſſel at the Fort, the commander of the garriſon being informed that the veteran general was on board, welcomed him by a federal ſalute; and when the veſſel came to anchor in our harbour, the ſailing maſter of the frigate had its barge manned with eight maſters of veſſels, and waited upon the general to take him on ſhore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers, and, as a further mark of popular reſpect for this great character, the citizens inſiſted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The general appears to be in good ſpirits; but has ſuffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman impriſonment. We truſt, however, he will long live to enjoy on theſe peaceful ſhores, that liberty and happineſs which he aſſiſted in fighting for, but which he ſought in vain to obtain for his native country.

We underſtand the general is perſonally known to moſt of the leading characters in our revolution.—He ſpeaks in the handſomeſt terms of the treatment which he has received from captain Lee, during his voyage.

Mr. Joſhua Sutcliffe, of this city, alſo came paſſenger in this veſſel.

By the Adriana we have received London papers to the 15th, and the Briſtol Journal to the 19th of June: The late hour in which we received them prevented any further than the following extracts:

LONDON, *June* 15.

Every neceſſary arrangement for commencing the negotiation between this country and France is now completely formed. Lord Malmeſbury is the perſon appointed to treat in behalf of this country, and we underſtand that M. Barthelemy is the negotiator on the part of the French.

A cabinet council was yeſterday held at lord Grenville's office on the ſubject of lord Malmeſbury's credentials, when it was determined that his lordſhip ſhould be inveſted with full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with the French republic. He is expected to ſet out for Paris on Monday next, accompanied by lord Morpeth, ſon to the earl of Carliſle, and two other gentlemen as his ſecretaries.

Lord Bridport's fleet was off Falmouth all day on Sunday laſt, and on Monday paſſed to the eaſtward.

Bank of England.

In the Houſe of Commons.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the reſtrictions on the bank of England, with reſpect to payments in ſpecie, for a further time to be limited.

A council ſat yeſterday at eleven o'clock; and about half paſt twelve, lord Malmeſbury was ſent for and introduced into the cabinet; when his lordſhip received directions to prepare himſelf to go to Paris as ſoon as poſſible.

Lord Morpeth, or lord Leveſon Gower, will attend his lordſhip as ſecretary of the embaſſy; but it is not determined which of theſe gentlemen ſhould be appointed, as great intereſt is making by the friends of both parties.

We have the ſatisfaction to know, that let the negotiation take what turn it may, there are at leaſt very ſolid hopes, at its commencement, that it will be brought to an amicable concluſion. M. Barthelemy has certainly written a letter to lord Grenville in the moſt friendly terms, expreſſing his wiſh for the return of peace.

Auguſt 24.

We have it from good information, that an expreſs is on the road from Mr. Ellicott, informing government, that the Spaniards are in force at the Natchez, and have ſent an order to Mr. Ellicott to withdraw the troops of the United States from their poſt—which he has poſitively refuſed unleſs forced thereto—The inhabitants of that country are ſtill very anxious to be under the government of the United States. How this buſineſs will terminate, time will only diſcover; but it will probably appear by the diſpatches which we ſuppoſe will arrive to-morrow, that the intentions of the Spaniſh commandant are evidently hoſtile to this government.

Auguſt 25.

AUTHENTIC.

The information which has been publiſhed in ſome of the news-papers, that the American troops at the Natchez have been ordered by the Spaniſh governors to quit that country, is without foundation. The lateſt intelligence is to this effect:

The long delays of the Spaniſh governors to execute the treaty between the United States and Spain, and on a ſucceſſion of ſuch miſerable pretexts as could not deceive the leaſt wary and informed of the inhabitants of the Natchez, gave great uneaſineſs; which was increaſed by the Spaniards reinforcing and repairing the forts at that place and the Walnut Hills. The inhabitants generally were impatient to come under the government of the United States, of which they conſidered themſelves as citizens. A great variety of incidents on the part of the Spaniards, and an extra proclamation of the baron de Carondelet, of the 31ſt of May, which the inhabitants viewed as little ſhort of a declaration of war againſt the United States, had wrought their tempers up to a high pitch. In this ſtate of the public mind, a ſingle act of oppreſſion could not fail to produce an exploſion. This happened on the 9th of June. A Baptiſt preacher, and a citizen of the United States, was taken on ſome trivial pretence, and confined by his legs in the Spaniſh fort. This was conſidered by the people as an attack upon the privileges of the citizens of the United States, within their own acknowledged territory, and evidence of a determination at all events, to enforce with vigour the laws of Spain, both civil and religious. Under this impreſſion, the inhabitants flew to arms, and the governor and principal Spaniſh officers took refuge in the fort.

In three or four days, governor Gayoſo requeſted an interview with Mr. Ellicott, the object of which was to fall on ſome plan of accommodation with the inhabitants.—This Mr. Ellicott had uniformly exerted himſelf to accompliſh; and after ſome days it was effected; and he, and lieutenant Pope, the officer commanding the American troops at the Natchez, engaged to uſe their endeavours to preſerve the peace and order thus reſtored.

The inhabitants ſtipulated, that having embodied as citizens of the United States, none of them ſhould be proſecuted or fined for their conduct in this affair; that while they ſhould remain under the Spaniſh juriſdiction, the laws ſhould be executed with moderation; and that none of the inhabitants ſhould be tranſported as priſoners out of their diſtrict, on any pretence whatever—that none of the inhabitants north of the boundary line (the 31ſt degree of north latitude) ſhould be embodied as militia, or to aid in any military operation, except in caſe of an Indian invaſion, or to ſuppreſs riots, during the ſtate of ſuſpence in regard to the execution of the treaty; but on the contrary, that during that time, they ſhould be conſidered as in a ſtate of neutrality. To theſe terms governor Gayoſo acceded, and publiſhed the ſame by his proclamation.—The terms were ſent down to New-Orleans to the governor-general, the baron de Carondelet, for his confirmation, which if given, will continue the tranquillity, which, through the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily reſtored.

DISCOVERIES.

On the 16th of February, 1796, the ſnow Arthur, captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north-weſt coaſt of America and China.

On the 26th of April, 1794, he fell in with a very extenſive group of iſlands, counting thereby ſix in number. Theſe iſlands agree with Arrowſmith's general chart, but are laid down too far to the eaſtward. The longeſt iſland lies in the latitude of 17, 30, ſouth, longitude 175, 45, eaſt of Greenwich.

Captain Barber anchored in a large bay, on the weſt ſide of this iſland, in ten fathoms water, and ſhortly after a canoe came off, but approached with great caution; and, it was ſome time before the natives, by ſigns of friendſhip, could be induced to board.—They had no idea of barter, but were very willing to receive preſents. The next day ſeveral canoes put off, but in lieu of proviſions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with ſpears, clubs, bows and arrows.

Captain Barber made all the boats go aſtern, and endeavoured to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were ſhewn ſome muſkets, but they not knowing what they were, took them for clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was neceſſary to keep them off, and ſome who had obtained footing, were puſhed down.

On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur in different directions, and ſhortly a general diſcharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it neceſſary to fire upon them from two or three ſwivels and a few muſkets, by which ſome of them muſt have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ſhip. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occaſioned the greateſt conſternation among the ſavages, who in an inſtant diſappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur ſoon got clear of them.

Their canoes appeared to be about 30 feet in length, but ſcarcely three feet broad:—They had a ſtage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpoſe of ſtanding on to heave their ſpears; and there were from 8 to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very ſtout race of people; not a man amongſt thoſe that were ſeen appeared to be leſs than ſix feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They ſaw no women.

Theſe iſlands require very great caution in approaching them from the weſtward; being almoſt ſurrounded with reefs, and interſperſed with ſunken rocks and ſhoals in every direction. The 18th of May, on his paſſage to the northward, in the latitude of 3, 45, ſouth, captain Barber diſcovered a ſmall ſandy iſland to which he gave the name of Drummond's Iſland, which appeared to have no other inhabitant than birds. This iſland is very low, and cannot be ſeen from the deck of a veſſel more than five or ſix miles. It lies in latitude 3, 40, ſouth, and nearly in the longitude of 176, 51, weſt of Greenwich—variation 9, eaſt.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 25.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this city, dated Auguſt 22.

"Our city has been for two weeks paſt alarmed with the appearance in Penn ſtreet, of the yellow fever of the Weſt-Indies (not the fever of '93, which was more like the plague). I ſuppoſe 6 or 8 perſons have, during that time, died of it, and as many more now have it, moſt of them in a fair way—beſides this, 7 or 8 have died of the bilious fever, which is frequent at this ſeaſon. Theſe, added together, have alarmed the citizens, and cauſe many of them to fly. The old ſaying is now evidently true, that is, "Burnt children dread the fire." Many are much alarmed, and the faculty are as much frightened as any others.

Reports are gone abroad of many being daily taken down and daily dying; but depend moſt of them have little foundation. 'Tis very common in the morning to hear of a perſon being taken very ill, dying or dead—and in the afternoon to meet him in the ſtreet as well as ever. 'Tis, however, thought beſt, for fear of its ſpreading, to ſound the alarm, and by that means for a little time to get many of the inhabitants to go into the country. Yet, I can aſſure you, there are now fewer deaths than in common at this ſeaſon of the year. The German Lutheran congregation have buried only four in ten days. The Quakers have in three weeks buried only eleven, viz. ten children and one woman of a conſumption. Theſe are two of the largeſt ſocieties, and by this you may judge of the general health of the city.

"About twenty-five perſons have been ſent to the hoſpital, of whom about one fourth are dead, not of the contagious diſorder, but of weakneſs, fright, &c. I ſtill flatter myſelf it will ſubſide in a few days, if not I ſhall leave town with my family."

Annapolis, Auguſt 31.

On Thurſday night laſt arrived at New-York, the ſhip Severn, captain Fairly, from Hull, which place ſhe left on the 8th of July, and brings London dates to the 5th; the principal articles they contain are as follow:

Second mutiny in lord Bridport's fleet.

Three ſhips of lord Bridport's fleet had returned to Spithead about five days ſubſequent to the execution of Parker, the delegate, in a ſtate of mutiny, one of which was the Malborough, of 74 guns, captain Eaſton; the remainder of the fleet was in ſight, and expected all in, in the ſame ſtate.

Captain Eaſton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with diſpatches from the ſhips in mutiny to earl Spencer, and while waiting for an anſwer, at the admiralty houſe, from ſome unknown cauſe, ſtabbed himſelf and immediately expired.

Arrival of lord Malmeſbury at Liſle.

His lordſhip has been received at Liſle with great pomp; and three commiſſioners appointed by the Directory of France to treat for a ſeparate peace (which

the British government had assented to) between that republic and Great-Britain. The credentials of lord Malmesbury commences with an acknowledgement of the republic on the part of Great-Britain.

Richard Parker, the delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30, on board the Sandwich man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerness, on which occasion he behaved with manly fortitude.

The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore, is entirely quelled.

An ACT authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the state of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the state of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the state of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorise the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy-five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Justices of Anne Arundel county court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 15th of September next,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, called GRAMMAR'S PARROTT, the property of WILLIAM CRANDELL, to satisfy a debt due JOHN G. HAMILTON, for the use of JOHN R. MAGRUDER.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 16th of September, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY-FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the second day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £. 144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollsburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of LAND, to wit: HENRY'S PARK, part of CONCLUSION, part of INVASION, and part of CUMBERLAND, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL to satisfy a debt due JOHN MOALE, brother and heir of Richard Moale. And,

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of HEBRON, containing seventy acres, and part of BACHELOR'S CHOICE, containing forty-nine acres, the property of VALENTINE BROWN, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Calvert county, August 15, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency, which disagreeable measure may be prevented if my creditors will come forward on Wednesday the 20th of September next, at my late dwelling house on Herring Bay, and appoint a trustee for their benefit, to whom I will give up the utmost farthing to exonerate myself and several friends who have become my bail, which is my great object to relieve; my creditors must reflect, that from the multiplicity of legal processes, and the accumulation of interest, and heavy costs, disqualifies me from paying, therefore they had better receive a part than sacrifice the whole, and reduce me to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

I THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCEL'S, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco-houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber is extremely anxious to close the administration, therefore hopes this notice will be attended to.

CATHARINE HANSON, Administratrix.

August 14, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELIJAH ROBOSSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

MARY ROBOSSON,
ELIZABETH ROBOSSON,
ANNE ROBOSSON,
} Executrixes.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises,

A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Houſehold Furniture, Pump tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, Auguſt 16, 1797.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 14, 1797.

William Scott, and Jane his wife,
againſt
John Howard, James Trail, of William, and Hannah his wife, John H Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Robert Sellars, and Anne his wife, Robert Thomas, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas.

THE object of the bill filed in this cauſe is, that the complainant Jane may obtain a complete legal title in 102 acres of land, lying in Charles county, called "PARTNER'S PURCHASE," ſtated to have been purchaſed by Philip Thomas, the father of Jane, one of the complainants, of Baker Howard, the father of John Howard, Hannah, now wife of James Trail, of William, Eleanor, wife of John H. Simmonds, and the huſband of Anne, now married to Robert Sellars; the bill ſtates that Jane the complainant, and Robert, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca, are the heirs of Philip Thomas, and that Jane, one of the complainants, and William Scott, on her behalf, on a commiſſion iſſued out of Charles county court, did, with the conſent of the other heirs of Philip, elect and take the land aforeſaid under the act to direct deſcents, and that the ſaid William Scott, on behalf of his ſaid wife Jane, did pay to the other heirs of Philip Thomas, their juſt proportions of the value which they received in ſatisfaction of their right to the land aforeſaid; it is alſo ſtated that the ſaid John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas, reſide out of the ſtate of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the aforeſaid abſent defendants may have notice of the preſent application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the tenth day of January next, to ſhew cauſe (if any) why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 14, 1797.

John Meddah, ſon and heir at law of John Meddah, deceaſed,
againſt
John Gebhart and John Kyſer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cauſe is to obtain the ſpecific performance of a contract entered into by the defendants to the complainants father, John Meddah, deceaſed, for the conveyance of part of a lot in George-town, diſtinguiſhed by the No. 10, and for the conveyance of which they paſſed their bond, dated the 4th day of April, 1777; the bill ſtates, that the complainant is the ſon and ſole heir at law of John Meddah, deceaſed, and that the defendants reſide out of the ſtate; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of the preſent application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third Tueſday in January next, to ſhew cauſe (if any) why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 14, 1797.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by WILLIAM KILTY, of the real eſtate of GILBERT IRELAND, deceaſed, as ſtated in his report this day filed, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the preſent month.

The ſaid ſale is ſtated to have been made on the 14th day of July laſt; and the ſaid eſtate, conſiſting of two tracts called "LYON'S CREEK," and "DUNKIRK," in Calvert county, were ſold for the ſum of £. 1954 2 6.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up on the ſhore of Cheſapeake Bay about ten miles above the mouth of Patuxent river, an open ſailing BOAT, ſeventeen and an half feet keel, and ſeven feet beam, appears to be inſcribed TOM on her ſtern with chalk. The owner is requeſted to make application to

GIDEON DARE.

Calvert county, July 31, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the county court of Anne-Arundel county, at their enſuing September term, for a commiſſion, purſuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BATCHELOR'S HOPE, lying in ſaid county, heretofore included in a reſurvey called the FARM.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

Annapolis, Auguſt 7, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their ſecretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commiſſioners Office*, No 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who ſays that he belongs to JOHN LUKE, of Fairfax county, ſtate of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his cloathing is an old kerſey jacket and breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who ſays that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his cloathing is an old dimity jacket, and oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their maſters are deſired to come and take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſelected in the moſt careful manner; alſo GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or on a ſhort credit, to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their conſtant cuſtomers, for paſt favours, and hope by their ſtrict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any perſon apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yeſterday morning, and is endeavouring to croſs the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware ſtate, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably faſt; he is very black, and ſtoops a little, briſk and active, rather ſpare, but well proportioned, uncommonly ſlim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a ſmall ſpace betwixt his two upper fore teeth, eaſily diſcovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifeſts confuſion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make ſome ſtay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horſe rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his miſconduct ſince he belonged to me, having always been ſpared by his fair promiſes and amendment for ſome time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of ſtealing from his fellow ſervants, and twice in a ſhort time has he broke my ſtore-room, and apprehending that he could be ſpared no longer, has made his eſcape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he ſhall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS ſeveral applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final ſettlement certificates due to ſoldiers who ſerved in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by ſuch ſoldiers, and by virtue of letters of adminiſtration granted on the eſtates of ſoldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears neceſſary for the purpoſes of juſtice, and in conformity to the reſolutions of the legiſlature *reſpecting certificates*, that proof ſhould be adduced that the perſon applying in perſon or by attorney is in reality the perſon entitled to the certificates, or (in the caſe of an adminiſtrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceaſed perſon:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate ſhall be delivered to perſons applying under either of the above deſcriptions, unleſs ſatisfactory evidence is produced as to the requiſites above ſtated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

NOTICE.

WE ſhall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforeſaid, called DUVALL'S RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY,
JOSHUA LACKLAN.

Auguſt 10, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.